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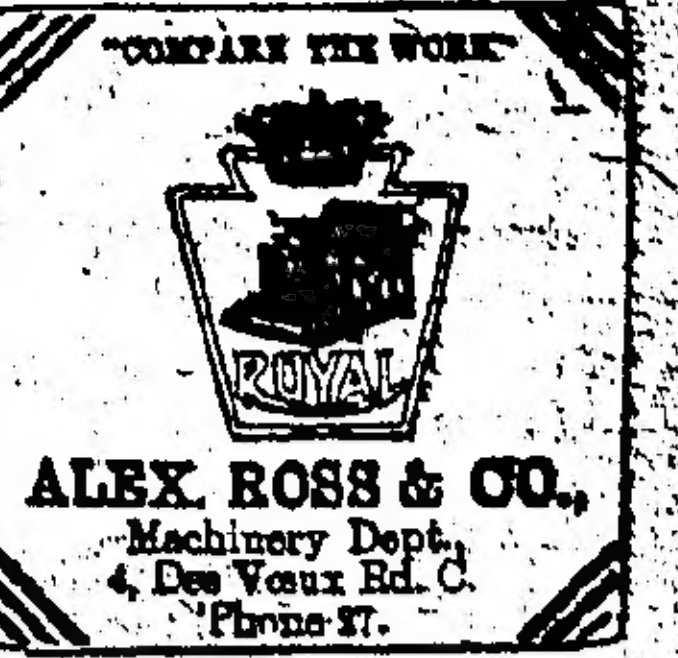
ESTABLISHED 1845

November 5, 1919, Temperature 73.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 87.

November 5, 1918, Temperature 75



No. 17,792. 三拜禮 號五月一十年九十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1919.

日三十月九年未己亥歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

"BILLY THE TWISTER" STARTS CAMPAIGN.

MELBOURNE, October 31.

Mr. William Hughes, in opening his general election campaign at Bendigo, denounced the Australian Labour Party's attitude in the war. He said the only remedy for high prices was an increase of production and a reduction of paper currency. He announced that a royal commission on profiteering was being appointed and that a referendum would be taken on the question in Australia, enabling profiteering and monopolies to be dealt with by commonwealth legislation. He declared that Bolshevism must be fought and that justice must be done to the workers. The royal commission would try to devise better methods of ensuring payment based on a living wage and adjusting the minimum wage automatically to the cost of living. The workers must be given an inducement to increase production while the rights of capital to its share must be recognised. All must combine to make strikes practically impossible. The government would give organised labour a legal status and authority and create a commonwealth industrial court to deal with federal industries. A commission would shortly be appointed to investigate the question of remodelling the whole incidence of commonwealth taxation in order to place the burden upon the shoulders best able to bear it. Public debts, including those of the states, totalled \$740,000,000 which must be met by direct taxation. The position demanded economy, enterprise, and development. He concluded by appealing eloquently to the patriotism of the electors.

WARNING TO FRENCHWOMEN.

AGAINST MARRYING CHINESE.

PARIS, November 4.

In view of the number of marriages between Chinese labourers and French women the government has issued a circular warning such women of the possibility of finding themselves in an inferior position as second wives on arriving in China.

SHAH IN LONDON.

IMPRESSIVE RECEPTION BY ROYALTY AND CROWD.

LONDON, October 31.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Dover from Paris this afternoon on the Royal yacht "Alexandra," escorted by destroyers. Prince Albert and a large and distinguished party received the Shah, who proceeded to London by special train. He was met at Victoria by the King, and the Duke of Connaught. During the procession to Buckingham Palace the streets were lined with troops and cheering crowds. The King gives a banquet to the Shah this evening.

LABOUR IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, October 31.

The first Chamber unanimously adopted a bill providing for an eight hour day and a forty-five hour week.

ANOTHER GERMAN BREACH.

ZEPPELINS WRECKED TO EYEBALL SURRENDER.

Germany's Zeppelin fleet, which was to have been surrendered to the Allies, has escaped in the same way as the German ships at Scapa Flow. A "patriotic" naval officer, emulating the feat of Admiral von Reuter, ordered the cutting of the airships' cables in their sheds. Fifteen Zeppelins are said to have been wrecked in this way.

It is estimated that Germany had at least sixteen super-Zeppelins in commission, and by the terms of the Peace Treaty these vessels were to be handed over to Great Britain, fully inflated and equipped, as soon as hangars to receive them could be built.

Despite the pretended ignorance of the German Government, the cry of "Destroy the Zeppelins" has been heard in Germany for many weeks past.

How it was done. Germany's fleet of Zeppelins will not swell the aerial fleets of the Allies. It has been destroyed.

Fired by patriotism and the determination that Germany's victorious enemies should not have Germany's aerial fleet, notwithstanding the provisions of the Peace Treaty, a young naval officer, according to what seems a reliable report, emulated this example of Admiral von Reuter at Scapa Flow, and caused most of the Zeppelins which were to be turned over to the Allies to be sabotaged in their sheds. About sixteen Zeppelins were left of the ninety built during the war. The Peace Treaty provides for their surrender to the Allies. One, the Z. 72, is not completed, and is still intact at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. The other fifteen were at various air harbours, chiefly in Northern Germany in the vicinity of the North Sea and Baltic coasts. Ten or twelve of the latter are said to have been sabotaged, and for all practical purposes are as good as destroyed.

THEN EXCUSE.

The naval officer, whose name has not yet been made known, acting, it is alleged, entirely on his own responsibility and initiative, is said to have ordered the cables by which the huge Zeppelins were suspended in their sheds to be cut, causing the

airships to crash to the ground, crushing gondolas and engines, and twisting and bending the framework in such a way that they can be considered as good as "sunk."

There is reason to believe that a plan to prevent the Allies getting the Zeppelins has been in contemplation in certain circles for some time. Indications suggest that the Government had no knowledge of the plan. The officer responsible is reported to have disappeared, but confirmation of this has not been obtained.

One statement is that three of the oldest and obsolete type in sheds near the Baltic coast are unharmed. It is not yet certain whether the Z. 71, the last and largest Zeppelin completed, and one of those that attacked London, is among the airships wrecked.

Something akin to consternation reigned at the Foreign Office when the report became known there. It is emphatically denied that the Government could have had any knowledge of it. On the contrary, officials saw only an attempt by certain elements to embarrass and make further trouble for the Government.

In answer to my request for a statement, I was told at the Foreign Office that immediately the matter became known there the Government began an inquiry. The deed, it was stated, could only have been that of an irresponsible individual, who would be proceeded against as soon as it could be ascertained who was involved.

In Nationalist circles the act is condoned as patriotic, whatever the consequences, and is compared to the sinking of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow.

TREATY AIR TERMS.

Article 198 of the Peace Treaty particularly stipulates that no dirigibles shall be retained by Germany.

Article 202 provides that all military and naval aeronautical material, with the exception of 100 aeroplanes allowed to Germany for the purpose of locating submarine mines, must be delivered to the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers on the coming into force of the treaty, delivery to be completed within three months at such places as the said Governments may direct.

The material to be delivered includes "Dirigibles able to take the air, being manufactured, repaired, or assembled."

AN EX SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

REPLY TO CHARGE OF PENSIONS DELAYS.

Complaints of delay in the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers were made by Mr. Alfred John Cattermole, the secretary of the North London branch of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, at an adjourned inquest, at the Southwark Coroner's Court, in August last, on the body of John Blake, 30, general dealer, of Ethelbert-street, Lambeth, who jumped from Lambeth Bridge into the Thames and was drowned.

Mr. Cattermole said that in April Blake complained that he could not get his pension. The witness wrote three letters to the Awards Branch of the Ministry of Pensions, at Chelsea, but got no reply until four months afterwards. Blake asked him several times if the pension had come, and seemed very worried about it. The day before the inquest, \$5 was received, but the widow would not be able to have the money as her husband was dead. He knew of 150 cases of delay, which he attributed to the inefficiency of the staff at the Ministry of Pensions.

The Coroner: How do you suggest the case was held up?—I often get a letter from the Ministry of Pensions acknowledging an application, and then another letter stating that owing to the magnitude of the work and to not receiving a man's record, they are unable to deal with the case. That sometimes goes on for months. My candid opinion is that if they would get rid of some of these young girls at the Ministry of Pensions we should get the cases through much more quickly. A witness in this case had to wait seven months for his pension, and has only just received it.

Mr. Frank Siddall, assistant divisional superintendent of the Pensions Issuing Office, Baker-street, said that Blake was discharged on March 19 and, pending the result of his appeal for a pension, he placed himself in the hands of the War Pensions Committee on April 23. On April 24 they advanced him £1 1s. 2d. a week for six weeks; the next payment being on May 30. On June 25 a provisional pension was issued of 12s. 4d. a week, which Blake himself drew from the Post Office by means of ring papers until August 5. On August 12 he came to the Baker-street office and said he wanted his pension resumed. The War Pensions Committee were telephoned, and another payment of 12s. 4d. made to him.

The Coroner: That seems reasonable, proper, and businesslike.

The witness added that a book was afterwards issued authorising the payment of Blake's pension from the date of his discharge, and this was the amount that arrived after his death.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

CHARTER CLAIM JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Brown delivered judgment at Singapore on Oct. 17 in the case of Messrs. Wilson, Holgate and Company versus Messrs. Boustead and Co. The defendants, acting as the agents of the Waterhouse Steamship Line, had issued shipping orders for the carriage of cargo by the steamer "Nippon." On the arrival of this vessel in Singapore the owners' agent, Messrs. Adamson, Gilliland and Company, Ltd., refused to recognise these shipping orders, as the vessel had been chartered to the Waterhouse Steamship Line or that there was any agreement between them and Waterhouse to carry the cargo booked on behalf of the latter. Freight meantime had risen enormously and shippers had to re-ship at the increased rates. The action was to recover from Messrs. Boustead and Co., the difference in rates either as principal on the contract or for breach of an implied warranty of authority to act for Waterhouse or the owner. The judge held that Messrs. Boustead and Co. did act as the agents of Waterhouse, and that the contract was between the plaintiffs and Waterhouse, and further that the defendants had authority to act as the agents of the Waterhouse Steamship Line. Judgment was therefore given for the defendants, with costs. Mr. G. Stevens appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. D. Parsons for the defendants.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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INTIMATIONS.ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT
CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, North Point, TO-DAY (Wednesday), 5th November, 1919, at 3.45 p.m. for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th October, 1919.

A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Wharf at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,
R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 21, 1919.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the registered Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Seventh Day of November, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the submitted Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the fusion of the interests of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Society"), and the North China Insurance Company, Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Company"), be approved of and agreed to on the following:—
 - (a) That shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each, whereof 24 per share shall be credited as paid up, be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in exchange for the shares of the Company in the ratio of one and a half shares of the Society for each one share of the Company.
 - (b) That the Society in addition make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of £5 (five pounds) Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders exchanging their shares in manner and upon the basis mentioned in clause (a) above.
 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the Society do, issue 15,000 Shares of the nominal value of £10 each (whereof the sum of £4 per share is credited as paid up) out of its unreserved capital of 104,000 shares.
 3. That the 15,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 2 above as and when issued do run for dividend and in all respects part pass with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Society and that the balance (if any) of such 15,000 shares be dealt with in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Society shall think most beneficial to the Society.
- Dated this Twenty-fifth day of October, 1919.
- C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

**THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN
YACHT CLUB.**

SEASON 1919-1920. RACING FIXTURES.
CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP
First Race, Nov. 9th. Start 10 A.M.
GAIL & HAYWARD HEYS,
First Race, Nov. 15th. Start 2.30 P.M.
Full particulars on Club Notice Board.

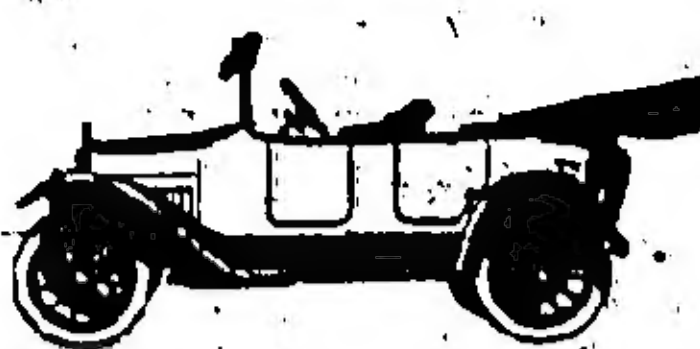
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES will be held on the following DAYS during the month of November, from 4.30 to 7 P.M. —

FRIDAY, 7TH.
MONDAY, 10TH. FRIDAY, 14TH.
MONDAY, 17TH. FRIDAY, 21ST.
MONDAY, 24TH. THURSDAY, 27TH.
Admission to Dance Room each Day \$2. per head, including TEA.
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BOXING.

BY permission of the Chaplain, boxing, ball-punching, &c., will be taught by the well-known boxer, "KID" Marriott, at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, 21, Praya East, Wanchai, twice a week, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5.45—7.15 P.M. Special lessons by arrangement. Will say who wish to have lessons please apply to the Manager Mr. R. W. BRISTOW. Terms by arrangement. Pre-payment requested.
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SIR E. CARSON.**ATTACK ON LORD
NORTHLIFFE.**

Sir Edward Carson inaugurating his anti-Home Rule campaign at a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, declared his intention to revive the Ulster Unionist clubs which in 1912 formed the nucleus of the Ulster Volunteers. "We must take care," he said, "that behind our unalterable opinion we have the means of letting it be known what our opinions are and, above all, the forces behind that opinion which will make our opinion effective and prevail."

"My object is to warn you that your duty is as clearly as possible to put your house in order and to get back to your organisations as they existed before the war."

"When Lord Northcliffe," he proceeded, "tries his hand and says in big headlines 'Ireland must be settled.' An Irish settlement, will he, in Heaven's name, tell us who is the gentleman who has so much more brains than Gladstone, Asquith, Morley, and all the rest of them who have turned their attention upon this question for the last 30 or 40 years? What is a statesman? I will tell you what a statesman is according to our opponents. A statesman is a man who, at the proper moment, when it particularly pleases Lord Northcliffe, betrays every interest entrusted to him. I can assure you—and I say this with all solemnity—I believe to-morrow, instead of being branded as a rebel and a decadent, I should be called one of the first statesmen of the Empire if I would only agree to surrender the solemn trust that has been given to me by you and the people of Ulster. But you and I are not to be deceived by the vagaries of the weathercock Press."

Anybody who said that Ulster did not want a settlement of the Irish question was stating a ridiculous falsehood. But it must be a settlement, not a surrender. (Applause.)

In all controversies upon the Irish question statesmen made a great mistake in thinking it wrong to refer to the religious difficulty. There was no use shutting their eyes to the fact that the demand for separation from England and for all that led or might lead to separation came from the Roman Catholic community and not from the Protestant community. English statesmen were more engaged in trying to bring about a settlement of the question. They in Ulster "must be prepared."

THE NORTHLIFFE PRESS.
Speaking at a luncheon, Sir Edward said that if some people had had their way he should be sojourning in one of his Majesty's hotels. He had had the misfortune to bring down on his poor, weary body all the castigations of the Northcliffe Press. They must not

under-estimate the power of the Northcliffe Press. He knew very well what it meant to them that the Northcliffe Press had turned its coat. He once heard the late Duke of Devonshire say that "because you change your coat it is not necessary to divest yourself of every semblance of raiment you possess."

"And that is what the Northcliffe Press appears to me to do," Sir Edward went on. "Well, we must cheer up notwithstanding these attacks and pin-pricks. They get everybody in time that they don't like, even *The Times*, once a great organ of public opinion and once, might he say, a very important one for the stability of the country—even *The Times* was deprived of its editor because he refused to follow the lead of *The Daily Mail*. Somebody called it—the thought it was the Prime Minister—the threepenny edition of *The Daily Mail*. It was not worth it. (Laughter.)"

The truth of the matter was, no one can offend Lord Northcliffe with impunity. He did not know if Lord Northcliffe was a sportsman or not. But there was one thing he dearly loved and that was man-hunts. He was always at it. He tried to hound Lord Kitchener out at a critical stage of the war, but he dropped that when *The Daily Mail* was burned on the Stock Exchange in London and prohibited in every decent club. He went on and hunted many distinguished men—Lord French, Lord Jellicoe, Lord Milner, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, and recently he had taken up the man-hunt against Mr. Lloyd George."

Why, even Lord Newton, who only did his best for our prisoners of war and was not engaged in any public life or militant career—Lord Northcliffe hounded him so far that he had to bring him into court and make him pay £5,000. This turncoat business on Home Rule had nothing to do with Ireland at all. Lord Northcliffe was the greatest abettor of Irish capitalism, that existed at the present moment. He was the greatest example of an Irishman who, under the Union, made untold wealth and position in England. He fell out with Mr. Lloyd George in the middle of the election. It was not necessary to go into the reason, but he would fall out with anyone who did not do his bidding, and sooner or later anyone in a responsible position had to refuse to do it.

Instead of inciting the people against every institution and Minister, the Press would be better employed and doing greater service in telling the people that now was the time for patience. He, Sir Edward, believed he had found a solution, that was by making Lord Northcliffe Prime Minister. He would have many advantages and his ambition would be satisfied, and he would have many papers to commend the appointment. The only disadvantage that Lord Northcliffe would have would be that he

WHEN WEST IS EAST.**TUBE GIRL WHO WAS
WORRIED TO DEATH.**

Dashing up the escalator, the Hampstead Tube season ticket-holder swerved with the skill of the habitual tube traveller on the east (City) platform at Charing Cross Station recently, only to find his way barred by a fragile barrier and a substantial woman carrier.

Scouting ticket traps, he promptly produced his "season," and just as promptly the collector remarked, "The other side for City trains."

"But I want to go to Blackfriars," retorted the seasoned traveller, trying to push his way past the barrier.

"Then you will have to go to the other side," repeated the uniformed woman wearily. Then she raised her voice to a shrill and compelling falsetto, "The west platform for east trains."

"Look here! What's the game?" protested the passenger. "I want to get to Blackfriars. I've been going every day to Blackfriars from this platform for five years, and—"

"If you want to go to Blackfriars to-day you will have to go from the other platform. In any case, get a 'move on,'" said the woman. "We've changed platforms for one day only. West is East—see? Oh, yes! there's been an accident, and there will soon be another one if you don't step lively."

"It makes me tired," she remarked to a sympathetic inquirer. "Here I am shouting my head off: 'West platform for City trains,' and nobody will believe me. They stop here and argue. You would think they had taken the platform on a lease. The other side, I tell them. 'But that's the west platform,' they say, and look at me as if I'm pulling their legs. The men are the worst. They are slaves of habit, that's what they are! The other side for City trains, please!"

The accident which caused the platform alteration was the breakage of an axle of a District Railway train from "Ealing" outside Westminster Station. This resulted in the longest period of traffic suspension ever known on a London underground line through working not resumed until 7.15 p.m. The breaking of the axle occurred on the motor vehicle, the leading car of six. The second car also left the rails. The line from the City was blocked as well, portions of the damaged first car projecting over the adjoining western track. The passengers were taken through the end car on to the track, and had but a short walk to Westminster Station.

would have to come to the House and make these attacks face to face instead of making them from an armchair in Carmelite House.

NOTICES.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

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NOODLES, and all other kinds of Soup Stuff, in respect
of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW
FACTORY AT CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG,
on the 25th OCTOBER for 30 days from the
25th inst. to the 14th November.

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Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Tarran moderate. Special terms to
families on application.
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE ORIENT.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
exceptionally clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—

THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.

FILLET HADDOCKS.

ICES AND TOED DRINKS.

CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Café under European Supervision.

Tel. 909.

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**BLUE
BIRD
ICE-CREAM
PARLOUR**
AND CONFECTIONERS



CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
20 cts. 1 lb.
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
50 cts. per lb.
Hershey's Nestle's and Borden's
Chocolates
California "Coco" Chocolates
25 cts. per lb.
American Chocolate 25 cts. per lb.
Imperial Cocoa 40 cts. per lb.
Guinness Baking Cocoa 30 cts. per lb.

TANGYUK, Dentist.
the late HEE YING,
14, D'ARCY STREET.
CHENG YEH WOODHART
Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers of
Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address
"MELBURN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

November 7, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Valuable Chinese Porcelains, Curios, &c., &c.

A large variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table Screens, Blue and White Vases, and Insect Burners, Old Bronze and Brass Figures, Vases, &c., Kakemonos and Lacquered Ware.

The above stock include pieces of the Ming, Kanghi, Kienlung and Tchow-wong Periods. The bulk of which will be sold without reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from 2 p.m. 6th November.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 28, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Flanders Roadster (with dicky).
19-26 H.P. Four Cylinder Bosch Magneto. New Tyres. In good running order.

Full particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

18 feet, sailing Dinghy equipped with S.H.P. out board Calille Motor (magneto ignition) complete with sails, sculls, &c., &c.

Also
Outrigger racing skiff about 21 feet long with sliding seat and pair of sculls, (newly done up).

The above craft are in good condition and are being sold due to owner leaving the Colony.

Particulars from the Undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1919.

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.E.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee:

M. R. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 31st day of November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his sale room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASTA"

of 1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT.

This Ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely Length 282 feet Breadth 32 feet 6 inches and Depth 18 feet 9 inches and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspection of the vessel please apply to

Messrs. EUNG YUEN,
223 Wing Lok Street

OR
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HASTON,
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central
Vendor's Solicitors

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 13, 1919.

Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES

New Stock Just Unpacked.



C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,
30 & 32, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 54, Wyndham St.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

30 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

REQUIRED immediately an experienced STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (Male or Female) for Professional Firm. Apply "Celestial" c/o this paper.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexander Buildings.

TO LET—A VACANT PLOT of LAND, Praya East. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

TO LET—A Vacant Plot of LAND at Yau-ma-tei. Suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.



UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VOEUX ROAD and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198

EAT WISEMAN'S BREAD

Good, pure, wholesome food is essential to

GOOD HEALTH

even if you have to pay a little more for it.

WISEMAN'S BREAD is made in a large, airy and well ventilated Bakery and under European Supervision.

Do not run any risk.
Get your bread from WISEMAN'S

D. M. GOODALL, MANAGER.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

ENGINEERS and LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS IN STOCK.

Works:—POOTUNG, SHANGHAI.

Sole Agencies:—STERLING & EVERTS MOTORS.
MAKERS "EVO" MOTORS.

Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.
A.B.C. Boiler Enamel.
Berins Ltd. (Leather-cloth).
Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd. (Tool Steels, &c.)

"Barco" Steam Traps, Temperature Regulators, &c.
Electrotype & Machinery, Ltd.
Fulcomer Engineering Co., Ltd.
T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes).
Imperial Light, Ltd.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF "BEE BRAND" BISCUITS & CANDIES



HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 92—100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
FACTORY: Nos. 141—145, Wanchai Road, Hongkong.
Branches at: Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Canton, China.

CORNISH WRESTLERS.

"Be 'ee goin' to see the wrastlin, zik? Then tak that thur road over 'll yonder and there you be." Arrived at the gate, says "Amateur" International, in the Daily Mail, we dropped our shillings into the test-tray already heaped high with them, and passed into the cut hay-field. The whole setting was refreshingly quaint and old-world.

The master of ceremonies, old and grey, but a champion in his day, stepped into the 30-yards-square roped enclosure.

"Now, gentlemen, the rules of this meeting are the same as usual. The 'competitors' (competitors) must abide by the decision of the judges. The 'sticklers' are very qualified men. There shall be no 'faggoting', and any person found making use of bad language shall be handed to the police. The committee cannot hold themselves responsible for any injury suffered by the 'competitors'."

He withdraws, and the three "sticklers" enter the ring. The referees, each armed with a stick, and their duty is to walk around the wrestlers, tap their legs in the event of fouling and also to act as judges. No "faggoting" means no prearrangement of winners among the competitors before the match.

The first pair step into the enclosure. They are barefooted, despite the stubble and stones, and stripped to the waist. They each don a rough, loosely fitting linen jacket, held together in front by just one piece of string. The jacket enables a hold to be obtained. Each grasps his jacket with the left hand, wraps it around him, and then they crouch and for a few seconds manoeuvre for a hitch.

A right hand shoots out, a firm grip is obtained and, holding away from one another, they get both hands to work. When strength and skill are combined it is no easy matter to throw a man cleanly so that both shoulders simultaneously strike the ground as is required by the Cornish style. Several times a man goes down, but the sticklers decide it to be a "no throw" and the bout is resumed.

When the champion appeared in the first round there was a hum of excitement. "Yere's the rare thing. Now you'll see some wrastlin!" He gripped with a hold of steel, ran his man forward, then with a quick change of grip, rushed him backwards, and sent him down with a crash on both shoulders. No wonder the master of ceremonies added the clause as to injury to the competitors!

In every round he was matched against a bigger and heavier man and yet such were his skill and strength that 20 seconds sufficed him to dispose of each of them.

The final arrival and brings the champion against a young giant magnificently muscled and standing inches above him.

He goes in straight for his man, reminding one of Carpentier, and gets a firm hitch. He is pulled forward yards, seems on the point of losing his balance, and then, with every muscle in his body braced, he heaves the big man off his feet, holds him in his arms well off the ground, and by a deft muscular effort breaks all resistance; then by a quick movement turns him and lays him on the ground as gently as he would a babe.

There is a great revival of this fine sport in Cornwall, and no wonder, for, far from being tedious it is so spectacular that we travelled miles to see the champion in another encounter.

CHILL ON THE LIVER

Is a frequent cause of sickness at this time of year. Therefore keep your liver active, your system clean and your body healthy by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

thus avoiding chills and colds, constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches. Pinkettes are tiny but thorough, act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE has this day been REMOVED from No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, to Victoria Buildings No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

VERNON & SMYTH,

Share and General Brokers.
Hongkong, November 1, 1919.

Fur's Artistic Remodelling
Dry Cleaning, Block of Buttons and Hats.
Packing a Contract.

Y. NAGATA
c/o MATSUNAGA & CO.
No. 11, D'Agostini Street.

A. KWAI & CO.
11 & 13 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"
Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants,
Ball-Makers, General Storekeepers
AND
Soap and Soda Manufacturers.
Cable Add. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 184.

NOTICES.

FOR
**CARS on
HIRE.**

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
877 & 2589

**MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,**
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c., &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on application.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.

**JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.**

**Export and Import
Agents**

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

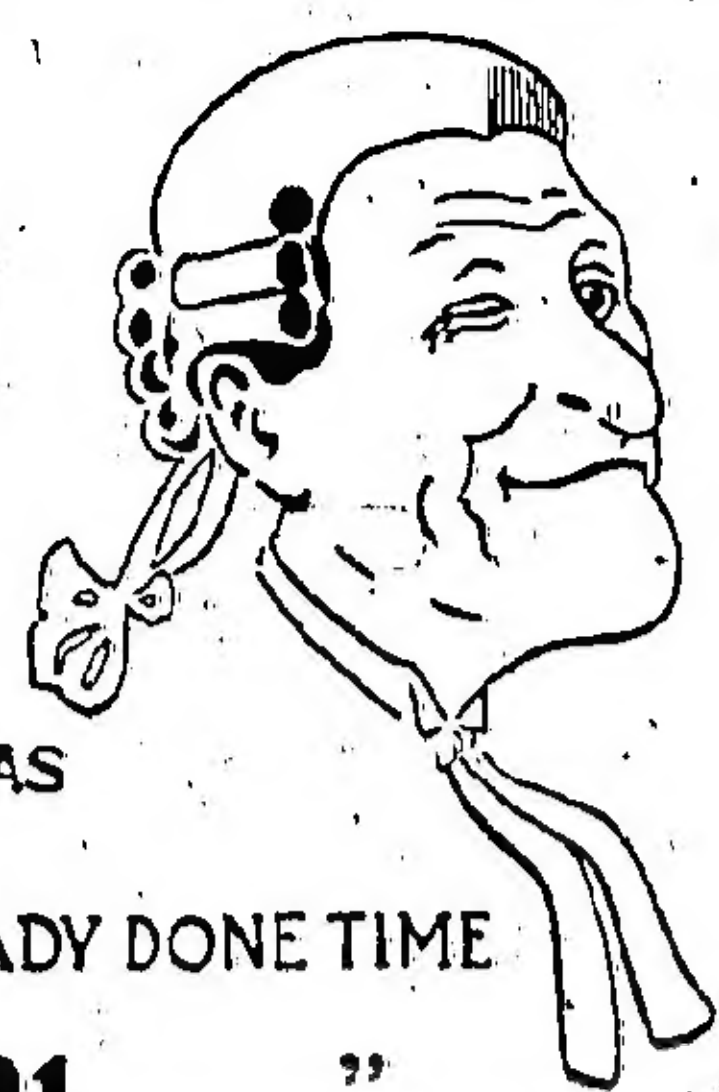
BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

**JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.**

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents.

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY



E

QUALITY

TRY IT

AND BE YOUR

OWN JUDGE.

IT HAS

ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS" IN WOOD

A.S. WATSON & CO., LD.

HongKong and China.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED WINTER COATS

AND

COSTUMES.

JAEGER JERSEYS

AND

MUFFLERS.

SMART MILLINERY.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

It is whispered that the housing last word has not been PROBLEM. said about the Government plans to cope with the housing problem. The hotel at Kowloon is not to be the limit of Government enterprise. So far as the money available will go, there are to be cottages also. This is pleasant hearing, but time is still an important factor. The sweet by-and-by may be very nice, but the next Christmas dinner cannot appease to-day's hunger.

Defending the rum ration to the Vicar, the returned soldier explained that Dutch courage is not a mere trick of the imagination. When one stands ankle deep in cold wet slime, just in the small hours of the morning, just when one's vitality is at its lowest ebb, waiting for the signal to go over the top, the rum ration is a very real bracer. In our trench the lads treated a mouse. It was a very intelligent pet. If we said "Cat" it disappeared at once. One night we soaked some crumbs in rum and fed it. When he had finished, our mouse sat up like a squirrel, wiped his whiskers, looked round, and asked: "Now, where's that blooming cat?"

We are, of course, just SLAVERY. as much shocked as anybody else at the thought of slavery being possible under the British flag, and the China Mail is ready to co-operate heartily in any reasonable movement toward reform. But we are not to be misled by mere words, nor panicked by empty cries, nor driven to attack windmills. Much of the so-called "slavery" among Hongkong Chinese is less hideous than the word itself implies, and, as we pointed out yesterday, much that is technically "slavery" is the wickedest form of slavery. Take the case of a wealthy Chinese who "buys" poor girls as handmaids to his wives. These girls are treated as members of the family, get better chow and clothes than they would have got from their own parents, and are usually married off in time almost like daughters of the house. To get at such cases you would have to do more than pass a mere Ordinance. You would have to get Orders in Council set aside, and our pledge of non-interference with Chinese customs cancelled. So

far as the bad cases are concerned, "slavery" hardly comes in at all. Poor girls will always be the prey of rich men, whatever their race; and immoral men cannot be thwarted by abolishing technical slavery and ignoring the actual. Wide publicity in Chinese, so that every girl should know she is free, and has only to speak to the nearest policeman to prove it, might do good. Meanwhile, we will thank any China Mail reader for any practicable suggestions. Academically, there is "slavery" among ourselves just as much as among the Chinese. It is only lately that wives were emancipated, and if you turn up Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," the chapter on "Rights of Children," you will find slavery correctly defined there. Let us attack evil wherever we see it, even though it be respectably named, and let us avoid those people who make of mere names and cries Pied Pipers to entice us astray.

"Fairplay" of Canton says: Canton City is worth seeing and so are the shops with their beautiful silk embroideries, ivories, jade stone, curios, and etc., but it is not advisable to buy any thing for you will be stuck up with the high price charged by various shops, as they have to give 15 to 50 per cent. commission to the guides. So it is advisable to go on sightseeing and not shopping. Guides get commission as follows: Silk embroideries 15 per cent. porcelain and ivories 15 per cent. jade stone and curios 25 per cent. old embroidery 25 per cent. king fisher jewellery 50 per cent.

A wedding at Farnborough, Kent, the other day, was made the occasion of a practical joke. It appears that an obituary notice was inserted in a London paper announcing the time of the funeral of a man who was on that date to be made a bridegroom. In consequence of the announcement a large number of people went down to Farnborough to pay their last respects to their friend, and found on arrival that it was his wedding day. There were hasty explanations, which showed that the obituary notice was the work of a practical joker. The friends attended a wedding instead of a funeral.

Still talking of slavery, "SLAVERY" you have heard of in ENGLAND, that rural custom, among the lower orders, by which a husband "sells" his wife. In a recent case the woman was battered and led to market, and when asked why she did not resist, as slavery is illegal in England, she explained that she couldn't be worse off with the new

man than with the one she was leaving.

Passengers have been HORRID much annoyed and JAPANESE have complained greatly about a practice at Japanese ports of making tests for cholera. As the Japan Chronicle says, it would be false delicacy to pass over the disgusting and unscientific method of demanding samples of excreta for analysis. It would be false delicacy to pass over one very good reason why it is "unscientific," of which our Kobe contemporary may not have heard. We have heard one passenger boast that, as it was inconvenient to supply what was asked, he borrowed from a fellow passenger the sample necessary to permit his going ashore.

Kowloon parents are earnestly requested to assist the Police with regard to traffic regulations, by not allowing their children to play in Nathan Road and other of the more frequented thoroughfares, but to keep to side streets. This is a matter to which, we think, the parents should give special attention. As a certain police official remarked to us, some day there will be a bad accident and then the cry will be "where were the Police!"

Motor traffic especially is increasing in volume every month, particularly on Nathan Road and the prevention of the use of this public way as a skating rink and general playground is surely more a matter for parents, than the police, to deal with. At the same time we are of the opinion that the police must take the responsibility for allowing motorists to use Nathan Road as a race track. We see every day, cars, and motor cycles going down Nathan Road at a speed of from anything between 25 to 40 miles an hour. This should be stopped. It must however, be said that the principal offenders are Chinese chauffeurs, so far as cars are concerned.

The new Japanese newspaper published in English at Tientsin is still being gratuitously distributed in Hongkong and Macao. It disclaims any official or propaganda uses, but that is altogether too thin. Are the Japanese journalists simple enough to suppose that the foreigners or English-reading public will prefer to read English as they write it, to say nothing of the facts as they chose to present them? Even as propaganda they are useless, because they are usually so badly done. Here is a specimen of Japanese journalistic English:

ERADICATION OF FEEBLE IDEA. In April last week idea was verified evidently of its intricacy in the view of markets and was eradicated from its root in July last. Since then still many who embraced weak idea in view of dull export, value point and fall in the price of Cotton were existing, especially among those who had been active since Spring last, some were converted into the weak after July last, nevertheless, these weak-sighted were almost defeated by the influence of strong and stubborn market turned out in Sept. . . . In conclusion, the weak-sighted idealist in the light of value, cost and dull export are considered to have been brought to their graves breathing their last breath in consequence of the demand condition of this month.

A passenger from Japan passing through Hongkong wrote back about what he believed to be profiteering here. In one item (though we are told locally it is not profiteering) his allegation recalled for us that touching revivalist hymn about the glories of Heaven. "The half has never been told—old." The passenger wrote: "Sevenpenny editions of books are sold in Hongkong at 60 sen or about 1s. 6d." As we recently paid 80 cents (or about 3s. 4d.) for the same thing, we would rather like to know where the sixty sen bookshop is.

You should believe HOW THE HARDY ANYTHING you see in the papers now—DECEIVED. days. Even "official" announcements are sometimes lies. You have probably forgotten the denial made in Parliament concerning the blockade of Russia, but you may remember the recent telegram mentioning that Germany and the neutrals were being urged to join in a blockade. Either that or the official denial was a lie. It was the Allies who encouraged the Ukraine gentry to form an independent government. It was that independent Ukraine government (anti-Bolshevik) which made the first separate peace with Germany. It has now rebelled against Denikin. Later, we had a lot of telegrams about von Goltz's free lance army, to confirm the popular but quite erroneous notion of an intrigue between Germany and the Bolsheviks. You had by this time forgotten that for some months that same German army was encouraged to stay and fight the Bolsheviks, and that as recently as last March Winston Churchill referred to their efforts in appreciative terms and regretted that they had met one defeat. Our own idea of their position (unwanted at home and willing to fight for a living) turns out to have been the right one. That they should be accused of Bolshevism after electing to fight against the Bolsheviks is only

part of a propaganda for other purposes. You have been told repeatedly that the Bolsheviks have German officers in their pay. It may be true. It is also true that Denikin is employing German officers, but the propagandist does not dwell on that. Now do you know where you are? If you do, you're clever. We don't, and we resent being at the mercy of such unscrupulous liars. We have been told over and over again by Reuters recently that the Bolsheviks are almost defeated. We will not be a bit surprised to learn later on that it is the other way about. We have a strong suspicion now that the anti-Bolshevik campaign is "no forrader." If it was worth undertaking, it should not have been so bungled. Winston Churchill is an expensive pet. C. M. G. Churchill must go.

Considerable interest in advertising was shown in a recent Reuters telegram that mentioned Rider Haggard's anxiety about the future continuance of the white race, and his rather bold argument in favour of babies before "morals." With the world in its present state, and great events happening about which we ought to be told more, such messages are an insult to our intelligence. We publish three short clippings to-day, taken at random from the latest Home papers without exhausting the supply, to show that Haggard needs not worry about the baby supply. We have been tragic enough about the girls who had babies when they shouldn't; but we decline to when they should. As a matter of fact, Rider Haggard wasn't really worrying. It was an advertisement, as in the case of Conan Doyle and the spirits. These fellows, no longer "best sellers," have to perform these tricks to get the limelight they yearn for.

This is the anniversary day of Guy Fawkes, whose alias was John Johnstone. It is difficult to find out anything about him now. He seems to be out of fashion. Our reference books are silent concerning him. All we can recall of his history is that he conspired to blow up the British Parliament. We deduce from this that he was a great and good man, and a true patriot. We wish he were alive to-day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/6 3/16d.

There will be a "Tea Dance" at Wiseman's, to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet Registrar of the Supreme Court is going Home on leave about November 27.

The K. C. C. extraordinary general meeting takes place this evening at 6 o'clock in the Club House.

Consignees are reminded that damaged goods per the s.s. "West Hartland" will be examined to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The light cruiser H. M. S. "Cairo" (C type) newly built for the China Station is now going through her trials.

Amongst Government officials shortly to go on leave are Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar, the Hon. Mr. C. M. G. Severn, C.M.G. and possibly Mr. Justice Melbourne.

On the outskirts of Philadelphia is an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done, to each of them was given a glass of milk. The milk was excellent. "Well, boys, how do you like it?" the farmer said, when they had drained their glasses. "Fine," said one little fellow. Then after a pause, he added, "I wish our milkman kept a cow."

The Chinese always had a keen sense of humour. When a boycott started against Japanese goods it only causes diplomatic trouble. The nearest Japanese consul comes along and talks to the local Poohbah like a Dutch-uncle. If the local Poohbah happens to be a General Ma, he goes out and shoots a few of the boycotters just to encourage the others. So the Cantonese exclusionists confine their endeavours to highly commendable propaganda against the use of low-grade goods. Everybody knows what they mean, but the phrase is not actionable, and it hurts ever so much more.

What is thought to have been a second cataract of Niagara has been discovered at Thorold. The contractors on the New Welland Ship Canal, after excavating through 20 feet of solid clay, found a rock bed, smooth and with a series of steps running for a distance of 400 feet. The first fall is in the form of a deep drop of 25 feet in depth. The depth of the next fall is not determined, but the excavation shows a perpendicular fall for an unknown distance. There are indications of an immense river which connected Lake Erie and Lake Ontario thousands of years ago.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of gastro-enteritis.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin C. B. E., is returning to the Colony on the s.s. "Dilwara" about the 16th inst.

Mr. J. H. Congdon of the Vacuum Oil Company is reported to be leaving Hongkong for South Africa about January next.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club takes place this evening at North Point at 5.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-Davies, will be leaving for Home in May. Mr. Justice Gompertz will act as Chief Justice, and Mr. J. R. Wood, who is returning soon will act as Puisne Judge.

The Police have succeeded in bringing the richa coolies outside the Star Ferry wharf, Kowloon, to heel. We now draw the attention of the officials to the chair coolies at the foot of Garden Road.

Over 1,000 profiteering committees have been established, says a London wire of September 25. Many persons complain that there is no work to do. The public are so used to being overcharged that they do not realise the possibilities of the Act, or are too lazy to report cases of profiteering. Nevertheless, prices, especially of boots and clothing, are decreasing. The increase of 6/ in coal is affecting prices in many trades. Some gas companies are increasing the price 1/6 per 1,000 ft. The South Metropolitan Gas Company states that the 6/ increase raises their coal bill by £340,000 annually.

The confusion in the British Pensions Office seems still to obtain. An officer connected with a Government Department dealing with soldiers' pensions is reported in a London paper to have received the following letter—"Sir, My wife—perhaps it would be more correct to say widow—much regrets that she cannot give you either number of my grave or name of cemetery in which it is situated. My body was claimed by my wife immediately I returned to this country. I should be pleased if you would kindly confirm officially what you imply, in order that my wife may claim widow's pension. Also I am anxious to know, whether I being dead, am liable to prosecution for having represented myself as living, in order to claim partial disability pension at present drawn by me.—Yours in the Spirit (of jest).

Sir John Simon was about to bring a test case against the British Government in regard to the legality of the embargoes on imports when the list was suddenly cut down to sixteen items. Even these, however, are still open to objections from the point of view of legality and Sir John, who was in Spain, announced that he would still endeavour to make them a test case. The latest papers to hand announce that Sir John found it impracticable, owing to none of the sixteen articles being among the exports of Spain. The Anti-Embargo League formed by Mr. Hirst is still continuing its work, however, and has received influential accessions to its strength. It is hoped that it will soon be able to bring a test case, especially as there is some reason to believe that licences to import the sixteen embargoed commodities are being given away to favoured profiteers.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[By Arrangement with the Wah Tat Yat Po.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4. North and South have been persuaded to act in conjunction towards a settlement of the Macao boundary question.

American guards at the Ching Yung gate, Peking, who have acted there ever since the Boxer trouble, were withdrawn on Nov. 1. Chinese soldiers took their place. Negotiations with the Mongolians are still proceeding. They are making the best terms they can in exchange for their surrender of independence. General Chu Shu Tsang, arrived at Urga on Nov. 1.

Tun Ki Sui is to be head of the demobilization bureau. Disbandment is to start in the more peaceful regions, at the end of this winter. Kiangsi Provincial Assembly has denounced the On Fook Club as the chief cause of the deadlock between north and south.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. 2nd XI v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The following will represent C.R.C. 2nd XI against Queen's College at the C.R.C. ground, Causeway Bay, at 2.15 p.m. on next Saturday:—Wan Yu Shing, Yung Him Lun, Lee Ying Chiu, Chan Hin Lee, Lo Man Pan, Hung Ho Chiu, Sun Kwok Leung, Lai Kuen, Cheung Wing Kui, Lee Man Kwong, and Wong Po Keung.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

A TEAM FOR THE RIFLE LEAGUE.

At the Defence Corps headquarters, last evening, a meeting was held to discuss the formation of a team to represent the Corps in the coming Rifle League matches. Major Y. H. Wakeman, president and Captain G. E. Stewart acted as Hon. Secretary.

The following were elected to make the necessary arrangements:—Hon. Secretary: Cpl. Lyons (subject to the Pte. Jenkins not wishing to serve); Committee: Cpl. Grimes and Sergeant Frith; Representatives on the League: Cpl. Grimes and Pte. Jenkins or substitute. Ammunition for competitions will be provided free by the Corps. For practices ammunition will be sold at the reduced price of \$3 per 100 rounds. Those desiring to practise are invited to attend King's Park Range on Monday morning, when instruction will be given. It is hoped that those who possess spotters will bring them.

THAT HONGKONG SENSATION.

A ROBE COMMENT.

The Japan Chronicle of Oct. 14 had this:

The Rev. V. H. Conley Moyle, preaching at Hongkong Cathedral recently, made the startling assertion that he knew a man in Hongkong who regularly communicated with his wife in England by means of telepathy. He could convey news to her and inform her of his wishes and could tell where she was and what she was doing. If the statement had been made at a public meeting no doubt, someone would have called out "Name," but unfortunately the circumstances prevented any such demand. But really the Hongkong gentleman who has such powers should come forward in the interests of science. If there exist such powers those having them should certainly not conceal them, if only to dissipate the feeling that information of this kind is always second hand. In all statements as to necromantic powers the information comes from somebody who knows someone else who is acquainted with some other person who possesses them. Mr. Moyle is happy in actually knowing the telepathist and it should be easy for him to persuade him to come forward and let his powers be tested. If the gentleman can explain how he does it, it would greatly assist in the revival of trade.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Company Limited, Manchester, report on September 24:

Cotton prices have been very firm during the past week. New York was adversely affected by the threatened strike of steel workers but news of heavy rains in the South-west states, with a consequent delaying of picking and a probable further reduction in the grade, caused a very strong market and a rise of 150 points for Spot cotton on the 22nd inst, followed by a further advance of 40 points yesterday. These advances have of course been passed on to Liverpool. Messrs. Neill Brothers have issued a circular which practically confirms their previous estimate of the hidden surplus of cotton in America on July 31, the figures now being 6,610,000 Bales. Their deduction is that quite a moderate crop will thus meet consumption for the year 1919/20, even though trading increases a good deal more rapidly than seems likely at present; this has however had no effect on prices. The upward movement in the raw material has been reflected to some extent in yarn prices which although irregular are generally dearer than a week ago. Cloth prices remain fairly steady and rather firmer, in neither yarn nor cloth has there been any increase in turnover, the markets being still extremely quiet. At the same time a more general enquiry is to be noted and there is certainly a better tone all round. The upward movement has in some cases made "business," which might otherwise have been put through, impossible, but on the other hand there is the feeling that a strong market generally provides the necessary incentive for buyers to operate whereas weakness induces hesitation. India is showing a good deal more interest than it has recently done, though only a few transactions have taken place. China does practically nothing but a fair business has been done for the Near East and South America. Silver is again higher and many are of the opinion that it may yet attain new high records. This has led to some buying for future deliveries with a consequent rise in the price for those positions.

The whole of the calico printing trade was threatened with a stoppage from the 20th inst. but fortunately this has been avoided for the present and it is hoped the differences will be adjusted by negotiations.

INTERESTING ARMS PROSECUTION.

CLEVER BUT UNSUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese, was charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Leo. d'Almada appeared for the defence, and pleaded "not guilty." A Chinese constable said that at 4.45 p.m. yesterday, while he was on search duty on board the s.s. "Sunning," lying on the Hau Tak wharf, the defendant's luggage was searched. The key to open the first box was handed him by defendant's friend, and defendant produced a key to open the second box himself. After emptying one box, witness suspected a false bottom, and he broke open a part of the bottom, and discovered the ammunition enclosed in boxes. He had defendant arrested and brought him to the station.

Mr. d'Almada:—Did you know that defendant arrived in the Colony only a few days ago by the s.s. "Nanking"?

Witness:—I don't know.

Did he tell you that?—No.

Did he tell you that the box was entrusted to him by Lam Tak Kit?—He did not say a word about it.

Did you see the cloth tag with the name of Lam Tak Kit, fastened to the box?—Yes, but defendant didn't mention anything about it.

And didn't he say that he had no knowledge that the box contained the ammunition?—No.

Immediately you found the ammunition you brought him to the station?—Yes.

Inspector Brazil deposed to being on duty at 6.45 p.m. yesterday in the Charge Room. Defendant was brought in by the last witness with the box. He asked defendant whether the box was his and he said "Yes." He asked whether the box contained any arms and ammunition, and defendant said "No." He saw the ammunition enclosed in boxes in some pieces of boards, and a revolver was also found. He then charged the defendant.

Mr. d'Almada: You knew the man had ammunition in his trunk?—Inspector Brazil:—Yes.

You knew that the constable had arrested the defendant for that reason?—Do you think it was fair to put the question to him?—Perfectly fair.

You didn't caution him?—No.

And you didn't take down any statement?—No, I didn't think it was necessary.

You may think it was not necessary but I do.

Mr. d'Almada said that his client had been in the States for twenty-three years. He was returning to his native country, and while about to leave America, he was entrusted by Lam Tak Kit with a box to be brought back to his family in the country. He was not aware of the fact that ammunition was secreted in the box. It was not right for the man to be charged under the section of the ordinance for being in unlawful possession.

The defendant was called to the box and examined by Mr. d'Almada. Mr. d'Almada: You were engaged in the cannery trade in the States?—Defendant:—Yes.

And you arrived here by the "Nanking"?—Yes.

With your trunk and some other trunks?—I had only one box and the other belonged to Lam.

The latter one was under your control at the time?—Yes.

And you were also entrusted by some friends with some money?—Yes.

You got a memo containing the list of monies to be delivered?—Yes.

And you were to hand the box to Lam Tak Wu?—Yes.

Did you know that it contained a revolver and ammunition?—I didn't know.

His Worship: Where is Lam Tak Kit?—He is in America.

What was contained in the box?—Soap and some clothes.

How did you know?—Lam opened the box and I saw the contents.

Whom were you sending the box to?—Lam Tak Wu.

Lam Tak Wu and Lam Tak Kit are obviously brothers?—I don't know.

Mr. d'Almada said that as Hongkong being a port of call, the Chinese in the States returning to their country must have to pass through. The sole purpose of bringing arms back was for home protection. He did not think his client had any knowledge of the contents in the box, as he was only entrusted to deliver the box. His ignorance was supported by the memorandum. The address of the box was also mentioned in the entries. It was a technical offence.

Inspector Brazil:—The Hon. C.S.P. wishes a heavy penalty to be imposed.

His Worship fined defendant \$100, and ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

SUMMARY COURT.

A BARBER'S WAGES.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Melbourn, K. Hasuda, chairman from J. H. Solomon, proprietor of the Hongkong Hair Dressing Salon, the sum of \$322 being us to \$72 for twelve days' wages and as to \$180 damages for one month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff also claims an account of the profits earned by the defendant in connection with the said Hair Dressing Salon, from Feb. 17, 1919, to Sept. 18, 1919. Plaintiff also claims costs.

Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardner said defendant is a master barber who has been carrying on business for about eleven years in Bensonfield Arcade. At the beginning of this year plaintiff approached defendant with the object of taking over the business of the Hongkong Hair Dressing Salon. That was not agreed to. Subsequently it was rumored that the Bensonfield Arcade might be taken over by the Government for improvements and plaintiff then treated with defendant with the idea of being employed there on a salary. An agreement was entered into and plaintiff was employed at a salary of \$100 per month. A clause in the agreement provided that the employer should receive, in addition, 20 per cent. on the net profits of the business. The plaintiff was consumptive, which fact was known to defendant, and on many occasions kept away from business. On Sept. 13 plaintiff absented himself from business and upon returning the next day was confronted by defendant who alleged that plaintiff in addition to keeping away had induced other employees to absent themselves. Correspondence through solicitors then ensued which resulted in this action. Plaintiff denies the allegations.

The case is proceeding.

KINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

If it is possible to discover new methods of improvement in the management of cinema shows, one may rest assured that the people who run the Coronet Kinema will be amongst the first to take advantage of original ideas for the benefit of its patrons. In this connection, last night the Coronet screened a new picture-drama, in five parts, the outstanding feature, so far as the running of the film was concerned, being that the whole five reels were continued without a break; thus relieving the audience of tedious waits between each part. In fact, throughout the whole performance, there could not have been more than a period of about ten minutes during which a picture was not on the screen. In our opinion, this is one of the most acceptable innovations we have so far experienced. With regard to the picture itself—"The Skull Game," which is founded on Kenneth I. Robert's story, in the "Saturday Evening Post," it has the merit, first of all, of being intensely interesting from beginning to end. Everything that might possibly tend to boredom has been eliminated. It is a "political" novel with pages of explanatory matter condensed into almost a single motion, and the plot, although not unfamiliar, is handled in such a manner as to provide novelty. Briefly, the story is that of a young girl who is robbed of her patrimony by unscrupulous scoundrel sinners. The heroine thinks she has a fine voice and her debut is fostered until all her money is spent. She then obtains a situation in a store, but finds that things other than serving customers are required of her by the manager, so she quits, and finally, attempts to take her life. However, she falls into the clutches of a sharper who tries to make her his tool in "making" a wealthy young man, by posing as the latter's long lost daughter. The scheme fails and of course all ends as it should do. It is one of the best films we have seen in Hongkong.

A word must again be said about the band, which comprises a well balanced aggregation of five musicians, viz.: piano, first and second violin, cello and flute. Last evening, for those who cared to listen attentively, this band gave some astonishingly well rendered selections of high class music, including Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and a portion of "La Boheme." That part alone was worth going to hear.

The same film will be screened this afternoon and evening.

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

The golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS A. S. WATSON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel, today at noon.

Mr. H. Humphreys presided, and there were present Mr. J. Scott Harton (Director) and Mr. W. Morley (acting Secretary) and Messrs J. D. Humphreys, W. B. Musket, G. Rapp and C. B. Byers.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting has been convened to confirm the resolution which was passed on October 20 last. I therefore propose:—

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys seconded, and the motion was carried.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

MEDITATIONS OF A MISOGYNIST.

From the perfume scented snare,
From mere passion's siren call,
From seductive form and air,
From all women, eyes, from all,
Good Lord deliver us!

She watched his coming with a covert sneer.
This youth would not her charms disdain.
She lingered artlessly till he was near.

Then shot at him a glance that fired his brain.
He marked the subtle rippling of each limb.
Nature was clamant: how should he demur?

Moving with sinuous grace she beckoned him.
Responsively he thrilled, and followed her.

Later he died. It was his prayer to die.
The worm the peach enfolds escapes the eye.

From the file that looks all sweet,
From the house where lamps turn red,
From the happy of the street,
From an envy of the dead,
Good Lord deliver us!

Had you been victim of a mighty love
I might have been forgiving; but that you,
My wife, whom in my thoughts I placed above
My mother, should sell your soul for revenue!

What wonder that I curse the very day
When first you yielded to my mad caress?
And live but to destroy the tarnished clay.
That once bore all my hopes of happiness?

Heaven and Hell in juxtaposition stand.
A single coin tossed by a woman's hand.
From the wild desire to play,
From the thoughts that scar the mind,
From the pain naught can allay,
From Thy curse—From Woman-kind,
Good Lord deliver us!

N. I. BREWER.

GOOD-BYE!

To Benedicite.
Our Local Poets' page in China Mail has made us friends. Sublime indeed!

May friendship true and close prevail.
May we believe in poets' creed!
Now that you leave our Hongkong shore
Round for a land that we know not,
We want that you should still adore
Our Happy Valley fair, a Poets' spot.

Our verdant vales and mountains high
Do bid a farewell true to you!
Just look behind, our Muses sigh
Because they lose a Minstrel true!
You'll not forget our Hongkong dear
When you will be in foreign land,
Through breezes sweet you'll always hear

Our songs that echo in our strand.
For Hongkong's part, I say Adieu!
And so, Good-bye! I bid you too.
A friend you'll find, companion true
In Hongkong shores. Good-bye to you!

ESANIP.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A practice shoot for possible and probable members of the Hongkong Defence Corps team will take place at King's Park Range on Monday, 10th instant, commencing at 10 a.m. Arrangements will be made for assistance and instruction to be given on the Range to anyone requiring same. Members of the Corps possessing aperture sights are invited to bring them. Ammunition should be purchased at Headquarters not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday, 9th instant.

Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1919.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

A DARING ARMED ROBBERY.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, two men were charged with having committed with others not in custody an armed robbery at No. 8, U Lok Lane, on the morning of October 25 when jewellery and clothing to the value of \$500 were stolen.

It appeared that one of the burglars climbed over the partition of the door, opened the door from inside and let the others in. A woman in the cubicle was seized by one of the robbers, who pointed a revolver at her. Both she and her husband were bound and gagged. The drawers in the room were then rummaged, and after the men had been in the house for more than half-an-hour, they left. While they were going down the stairs, police whistles were blown, but the men escaped. Upon information received the defendants were traced, one in Peel Street and the other in Chung King Lane, and they were arrested. Gold bangles and other jewellery were found in their possession.

The case was continuing as we went to press.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The J. M. & Co. s.s. "Lok Sang" (Capt. Simpson) arrived this morning from Canton.

The s.s. "Pheumperh" (Captain Hamilton) arrived yesterday from Saigon with 1,600 tons of rice, and 5 bags of mails.

The O. S. K. s.s. "Indus-Maru" (Capt. Yano) arrived yesterday from Moji with 950 tons of general cargo, and 14 bags of mails.

The D. L. & Co. s.s. "Haihong" (Capt. J. W. Evans) arrived this morning from Foochow, with 20 bags of mails, and 6 saloon passengers.

The O. S. K. s.s. "Amakusa Maru" (Capt. Kobayashi) arrived this morning from Swatow with 202 tons of general cargo and 1,100 tons of coal.

The J. M. & Co. s.s. "Fau Sang" (Captain Skinner) arrived yesterday from Sourabaya with 3,000 tons of sugar and a few bags of mails.

The s.s. "Cornelia" (Capt. Guerreiro) arrived last evening from Swatow with 170 tons of general cargo and 6 bags of Chinese mails.

The B. and S. s.s. "Taiyuan" (Capt. Hamilton) arrived this morning from Melbourne with 900 tons of general cargo, 7 European passengers and Australian mails.

DEPARTURES.

The J. C. I. L. s.s. "Tinanock" (Captain Scherneck) left at 4 p.m. to-day for Batavia with 2,000 tons of merchandise.

The s.s. "Song Ma" (Captain Berton) P. A. Lapique & Co. is leaving at 6 p.m. to-day for Haiphong with 100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hanoi" (Capt. Morvan) P. A. Lapique & Co. leaves to-day at 4 p.m. for Haiphong with 500 tons of general cargo and 3 European passengers.

The C. M. s.s. "Nanking" (Capt. Dobson) left yesterday for San Francisco, via Shanghai and Japan ports, with 2,000 tons of general cargo, and a large number of passengers.

MAILS DUE.

The following mails are due:—
From Shanghai and North China, per s.s. "Chenan" 7th.
From Europe, per s.s. "Idomencus" 7th.

THREE HOME CASES.

EXTRAORDINARY TALES OF YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

Giving her age as 16, but looking much younger, a diminutive girl, Eliza Smith, applied at Rotherham for an affiliation order against George Williams, 19. It was admitted, during evidence, that relations had existed between the parties for over five years, and a child was born 12 months ago. According to the girl's story, she, along with two sisters, had gone regularly "up Clough," a notorious Rotherham courting rendezvous, along with three boys. When witness commenced to describe how she and her sisters interchanged boys during the evening, ladies got up and left the court. Mr. Jackson, who defended, said the sisters were a bad lot, and there had been other illegitimate children. He was proceeding to describe their antecedents when he was pulled up by the clerk, who said that was not evidence.—An order for 7s. 6d. per week was made.

"ORDER AGAINST BOY OF 15."

Stated to be not yet 16, William Fisher was summoned at Heywood, Lancashire, by a pleasant-looking girl, Annie Ward, 19, of Brunswick-street, respecting her child. The parties live close by one another, and it was stated, had met in the street and attended cinema performances. When the girl told defendant's mother of her condition, the youth cried, and his mother thrashed him.—One witness who had been subpoenaed informed the magistrates that she had been warned she would be "bashed" if she gave evidence against Fisher, whose defence was a complete denial.—The Chairman said the magistrates were unanimous in the conclusion that Fisher was the father, but in view of his youth they made an order for only 5s. weekly, together with costs.

WANTED TO SEE THE BABY.

When at Wigan an order of 10s. per week was made against a 17-year-old haulage hand, in respect to a child of which the mother is 15, it was stated that defendant and his mother had never been allowed to see the child, although he admitted the parentage. The youth's mother said she would not allow him to pay a single penny until she saw the baby. When asked her reason, she replied, "I am straight. I want to see if it is anything like him, and I shall be more satisfied then." The Bench arranged with the parties that the infant should be taken to a house where all concerned could see it.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY, November 7, 1919, commencing at 3 p.m. at Godown A. Kowloon Marine Lot 49, Yau-mat.

A Large Quantity of Round Iron Bars assortment as under:
214 Bundles 8" x 16 1/4"
188 do 4" x 12 1/8"
210 do 4" x 12 1/8"
281 do 4" x 12 1/8"
212 do 4" x 12 1/8"
238 do 4" x 12 1/8"
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, November 8, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

37 cases Electric Lamp Bulbs,
2 do Pressed Buttons,
6 do Iron Screws,
8 do Toilet Paper,
5 do Three Boys Soap,
10 tins Soft Soap,
10 pieces Cashmere,
9 cases Brocades,
4 do Stopped Bottles,
2 do Waterproof,
2 do Knives.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 5, 1919.

SOMETHING USEFUL FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

BICYCLES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

VARIOUS SIZES, TRIOS.

COASTERS HAND CARS

AND SCOOTERS.

A VARIETY CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED.

THE EXILE GARAGE

33-35 DES VOUX ROAD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day handed over the Agency of THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, November 4, 1919.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ANY Person or Persons having claims against the Hongkong Police Reserve or Police Reserve Club are invited to send such claims at once to the Accountant H.K.P.R. c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The Accounts will be closed on the 15th inst.

A. BALEAN,
Accountant, H.K.P.R.
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1919.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE GODOWN and factory building with water frontage. To let or for sale. Apply Box No. 1161, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE OPEN GROUND with water frontage for storage of old iron, coal, etc. Apply Box No. 1162, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY, November 6, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Removed to Salerooms for convenience of sale.

One hammerless 12 bore Gun, by Cogswell & Harrison, London. Practically New, with case. Two Richards.

One White Frost Ice Chest, New. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 5, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

SATURDAY, November 8, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

5 Cases, Olive Oil,
4 " Olives (salted),
2 " Malaga Quinine Wine,
2 " Vermouth (French),
2 " Brandy.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 5, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

SATURDAY, November 8, 1919, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Liver and WHITE POINTER DOG, (6 months old).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 5, 1919.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.


WE have been appointed Agents and have now taken over charge of the Affairs of THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. at this port.

For full Particulars, Passage, Freight, etc., apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN
MOTOR COATS.
COSTUMES
AFTERNOON FROCKS
NEW MILLINERY.
VEILS AND SCARVES.
NOVELTIES IN
HANDMADE UNDIES.
EVENING SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 2260	MADIE MAZURKA	Xylophone Solo.
	MIDSUMMER BELLS	Bell Solo.
A 1180	CAVATINA	Violin "
	ROMANCE	
A 2305	PIZZICATO POLKA	Bell & Xylophone Duet.
	MARCH-PATRIOTIC	
A 1157	HEED GIRL'S DREAM	Violin, Flute, & Harp.
	PARAPHRASE ON "The Lorely"	Prince's Orchestra

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1332

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:
COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,
FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,
BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,
ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE
AND
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SHANGHAI Nov. 6 at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN Nov. 9, Daylight.
WELSHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN Nov. 10, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK Nov. 11, at 3.30 a.m.
SHANGHAI Nov. 11, at Noon.
MANILA, OBU & HIOLO Nov. 13, at 2 p.m.

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Kobe CHOWSANG, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, Daylight.
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Empress of Japan Mar. 10 Mar. 31

Empress of Russia Mar. 11 Mar. 29

*Monteagle Mar. 23 April 15

Empress of Asia April 3 April 23

Empress of Japan May 6 May 26

Empress of Russia May 23 June 23

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HONGKONG TRADE.

OFFICIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The Trade Returns of Hongkong for the first quarter of 1919, compiled by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, Hongkong, have been issued.

As the issue of these statistics is a new departure on the part of the Hongkong Government, it is not possible to compare the figures now published with those for March quarter, 1918. The only comparison possible is with the Trade Returns for the whole year.

From this point of view (says the N.C.D.N.) the figures, taken as a whole, show no striking development

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT.

LONG SPEECH BY THE CHANCELLOR.

(Continued from yesterday.)

BRITAIN LEADING WAY IN DISARMAMENT.

The naval reductions included the placing of five battleships and one for sale. There had been large cancellations of ships that in the course of construction, showing a saving of £18,000,000. The permanent personnel of the Navy would be reduced by 10,000. All this showed that Britain was leading the way in disarmament among the nations of the world.

CAPITAL LEVY EXAMINED.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to deal with the various proposals to reduce the national debt. He announced a general capital levy because it would be unfair, would encourage extravagance, defer saving and would be detrimental to the influx of foreign capital.

Special Levy on a Different Footing. If a capital levy was once introduced for a good purpose, the public would not feel that there was no security against its introduction for other purposes. The question of a special levy, accumulated by reason of the war, stood on a different footing.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED. He did not dispute the equity of the abstract principle of such a tax, but the difficulties were immense. However, a Select Committee would be appointed to advise the Government in this connection.

AMENDMENT BY MR. CLYNES.

The debate was continued by Mr. J. R. Clynes moving an amendment declaring that the present national war expenditure was unjustifiable, urging drastic economy, advocating a levy on capital and the reversion to the State of war fortunes for the purpose of reducing the national debt. He remarked that the worse the financial condition, the more cheerful was the Chancellor. The Labour Party contended that the national situation was so extraordinary as to call for extraordinary measures.

THE MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Mr. Clynes urged an enquiry on the question of a capital levy. Lord Robert Cecil supported, and asked what allowances had been made for the expenses involved by the British mandates. He was very doubtful whether any of the territories mandated to Britain would pay their expenses for many years to come.

Mr. Chamberlain, interrupting, was understood to say that Palestine was paying its way.

Mr. Churchill stated that, owing to the reduced Armies of Occupation, Germany's indebtedness had been reduced to £18,000,000. The amount was not to be repaid this year, although Germany had paid about £1,000,000 in currency for the use of the troops in Cologne.

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Dominions owed the War Office £100,000,000 in connection with the maintenance of troops in the field during the war. It was anticipated that owing to financial difficulties in Australia, they would receive only £15,000,000 out of the £100,000,000 which he had budgeted, but the other £85,000,000 was a good debt on which the Dominion would be paying interest.

THE WAR OFFICE DEFICIT.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that £17,000,000 out of the £118,000,000, which had not been budgeted as the War Office deficit, constituted deferred payment. The remaining £101,000,000 were accounted for by the increased pay of the Army, the railway strike, the rupee exchange, and small, unanticipated delays in demobilisation.

THE PROGRESS OF DEMOBILISATION.

At present there were 80,000 troops on the Rhine, but by November 15th, there would be 45,000, which would immediately afterwards be reduced by 12,000. Fourteen thousand troops were necessary for garrisoning Cologne and 16,000 for plebiscitary division under the Treaty. There would remain for 6 or 7 months. We were guarding 198,000 Germans in France. We were dispersing, as fast as possible, 100,000 Chinese native labourers.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Concluding Mr. Churchill optimistically reviewed the situation in Russia. General Denikin had now gained enormous territory, including the richest part of Russia, with a population of 40,000,000. General Denikin had taken 870,000 prisoners since May. His army was composed of between 300,000 and 400,000 well-organised men. Trade was beginning, and railways were starting, with every hope that this territory would escape the privations of the rest of Russia.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS.

In March, when serious fighting began, there were 430,000 Bolshevik troops and 320,000 anti-Bolsheviks. By September there were 490,000 Bolsheviks and 640,000 anti-Bolsheviks. (Cheers.) General Denikin had been advised that we expected his forces to become self-supporting by the end of the present financial year.

BRITAIN'S GIFT TO DENIKIN.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet had approved a final contribution to General Denikin of surplus stores valued at £15,000,000 which would be despatched gradually during the winter. Hence we were approaching the end of our own entanglement in Russia in a way which was securing the same objects as those of the anti-Bolsheviks.

BRITAIN PRACTICES WHAT SHE PREACHES.

He hoped that he would not be accused of militarism. He pointed out that Britain alone, among the nations of the world, had taken steps which would shortly abolish conscription. What was the only country in Europe which practised what she preached, and translated the sentiments of the League into a great and swift policy of disarmament. (Cheers.)

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the debate, expressed the opinion that the Chancellor had knocked the bottom out of the case for the critics. He emphasised their disagreements as regards where to retreat.

THE GREATER EXPENDITURE.

He said that the greatest expenditure was in the Army and Navy. He pointed out that the Navy, at present, was only the pre-war Navy. It would be less at the end of the financial year.

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL.

Continuing, he gave details as regards the reduction in the personnel of the Army, the Navy and the Air Service by February. The forecast for March 31st, was for 325,000 men. Actually there would be only 300,000. He asked, was this nothing? Next year there would be a substantial surplus for the reduction of debt.

LIQUIDATION OF DEBT IN 50 YEARS.

The provision for the liquidation of our debt in 50 years was one of the most magnificent propositions concerning international liability ever advanced. It would secure throughout the world. It was a testimony to British courage and foresight.

COSTLIEST WAR IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

Mr. Lloyd George said that his critics saw only the enormous expenditure, whereas the elementary facts of the situation must be emphasised. There had been the costliest war in the world's history, entailing an enormous debt of £23,000,000,000, for which interest must be paid. A sinking fund had been provided.

PROVISIONS FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

Because the Government was faced with this annual charge of £400,000,000 they were charged with extravagance. Furthermore, repudiating to pressure from Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government established pensions amounting to £120,000,000 annually and not a single penny of this £120,000,000 had been challenged.

BRITISH ARMY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

There had been exceptional charges during the current year owing to abnormal difficulties. The Army had been more scattered throughout the world than any other army.

UNABLE TO POLICE THE WORLD.

Replying to a query, he said that they had evacuated Armenia to economic. They were unable to police the world, and honestly thought that the other Powers ought to share the responsibility. (Cheers.)

NOT SO EXHAUSTIVE QUICKLY.

Then the Government was criticised for not demobilising quicker, on the grounds that the Government knew that Germany would sign. On the contrary, the Conference did not know till the last minute that Germany would sign, and then she only signed because she knew that Britain had maintained a number of reserve divisions in France, ready for this eventuality, which Marshal Foch was prepared to march to Berlin.

DEFEAT INSTEAD OF DEFEAT.

Without this undemobilised force, we should have substituted defeat for defeat. (Cheers) and have thrown away all the most terrible sacrifices of our brave men to make our account balance in 1919.

BRITAIN NEEDS NOT FEAR COMPARISON.

Any Government doing this would have deserved impeachment, and would have undoubtedly had it. Owing to the way we had of dealing with our financial difficulties, Britain need not fear comparison with any country throughout the world.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT FACT.

Conscription in Germany had gone, her Navy was at the bottom of the sea. This was the most magnificent fact that gave grounds for confidence in the financial stability of the future. Patriotism and pessimism need not be identical. Britain could weather this storm as she had weathered every other. Nevertheless, he hoped that the economists would not deny money, on objects essential for national life like education, for the war had fully demonstrated the value of technical education.

INCREASED PRODUCTION THE TRUST ECONOMY.

Concluding Mr. Lloyd George urged that the trust economy was increased production. The depreciation of the sovereign was at present a very heavy tax. The only remedy was production, which he hoped that the country would have taught the people. It was the greatest contribution to the coalition of expenditure upon the health, comfort and training of the people who had been prepared to sacrifice their lives on the battlefields for the country they loved. (Cheers.)

HAD HEARD ENOUGH, FOR THEIR TYPE OF BRAINS.

When Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Holman rose to continue the debate they were greeted with cries of "Divide." The House emptied when Mr. Holmes and a few other radicals spoke very briefly, chiefly urging a capital levy.

Mr. Bonar Law, winding up the debate, referred to the amount due from Germany for the upkeep of the Army of Occupation. He said that this first instalment of Germany's debt would undoubtedly be obtained. As regards our £100,000,000 debt, certain items should be set off against it. The Allies owed us over £1,700,000,000. We owed America \$248,000,000. The latter debt was set off by the debts of the Allies to us. Then the Dominions owed us £200,000,000, and India £7,000,000, bringing down the debt to £17,000,000. Furthermore, he did not think that Russia would always be a bad debt. As regards German indemnity, he was confident that we would get a considerable sum to reduce our debt.

SIR DONALD MACLENN ASKED PERMISSION.

to move an amendment to the Labour amendment. The Speaker ruled him out of order.

Sir Donald optimistically regretted that he and his colleagues were unable to vote against the Government because they could not enter the lobby with the Labourites to demand an enquiry was held before a capital levy was decided upon.

THE MINORITY IN THE DIVISION WAS TENS.

The Labour amendment was rejected by 405 votes to 50. The Government resolution was then passed unanimously.

THE SCAPA FLOW SCUTTLE.

BRITAIN ADMITS RESPONSIBILITY TO FRANCE.

It is understood that, at the Supreme Council, Britain accepted the principle of responsibility for the destruction of the German Fleet in the Scapa Flow, and is willing to guarantee France against the loss of her share of the warships.

THE COUNCIL HAS DECIDED THAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SCUTTLE FALLS ON THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, AND NOT ON INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS.

Paris, October 31st.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

You should not eat food of any kind when indigestion takes a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CONCRETE SHIP.

A MASTER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Shields Correspondent writes: Shipbuilding is a huge industry and has excelled the best brains all the world over. The latest development is the vessel built of reinforced concrete. Like very many new departures in industrial development it has had to endure a lot of prejudice from men who have been brought up and accustomed to the existing state of things. First, when iron ships made their appearance this was manifest. Actual experience in time dissipated the idea that they would not float like a wooden sailing ship. They have survived every possible test, and the world's commerce has been borne over every sea with a confidence and success that men had come to believe that the ultimate perfection had been reached. That is not so. The reinforced concrete ship has come to stay. I am convinced of this from an interview with the master of one, who has faced the roughest weather in the Channel. He has had command of a couple of these vessels within the last six months. What he says is that he finds them the safest sort of vessel that ever he sailed with. I asked if I could give his name, but he thought I had better not, just as yet, "but," said he, "you can take it from me as an absolute fact that I want to go to sea in no better boat. They are as buoyant as a lifeboat, and are constructed on much the same principle as a lifeboat. They rise to every sea like a bird and shipped no water, only sea spray. We had a very rough run down to the Tyne, and passed a large number of steamers sheltering in Bridlington Bay, stormbound. We were towing a number of lighters of like construction, and they all behaved splendidly. Officers and sailors are unanimous that after such a severe tussle with a heavy sea they will never again question the capabilities of this class of vessel to stand any amount of dirty weather without turning a hair. I would like to mention this in *The Journal of Commerce* so that seafaring men may get the cork idea out of their heads that such vessels are not seaworthy. That is all bunkum. I never want to sail in a better ship, and, as you know, I have many years' experience both in coasters and deep sea ships."

THE MASTER WHO KINDLY GAVE ME THIS INTERVIEW IS ONE OF THE FINEST SHIELDS CAPTAINS WHO EVER SAILED OUT OF THE TYNE, AND IN THE EARLY PART OF THE WAR WAS THOUGHT BY THE ADMIRALTY FOR THE BRAVE WAY HE FOUGHT A GERMAN SUBMARINE WHILE TOWING A BIG FRENCH GRAB SHIP, AND RECEIVED FROM THEM A VALUABLE CHRONOMETER WATCH INSCRIBED WITH A NOTICE COMMENDING THE EVENT.

PROPAGANDA OR FOOLISHNESS?

A man who knows Russia well has comments on recent Reuter messages.

We are informed by a Reuter message that "Denikin continues to advance in the Kursk-Voronezh area and is now twenty-two miles from Moscow." Apparently this is meant for Kursk-Voronezh, and as that line is 250 miles from Moscow a long experience of war news would have taught the reader to expect some other name for it if the line was really advanced so far. There is a strange point concerning this message. In *Mainichi Chronicle* message received two days earlier, the passage occurred, "The situation in Russia is generally less favourable than it was at the beginning of the summer." When the situation is spoken of as being less favourable it generally means less favourable to the side being backed, and this impression was confirmed by the message going on to say that large forces were moving from Moscow to meet Denikin. The Reuter message, evidently in part from the same source, but coming two days later, says, "The situation in Russia is now considerably less favourable to the Bolsheviks than at the beginning of the summer." This puts just the opposite meaning on it. But the Reuter message concludes, "But Kolchak is still far from the heart of Russia, and if the territory east of the Urals would make peace with the Baltic States, the Bolsheviks could considerably reinforce the Southern front." This is sheer lunacy. The territory east of the Urals is Siberia, and how the Bolsheviks in Siberia can make peace with the Baltic States passes all understanding. And if they did, it is still incomprehensible how that would enable them to divert their forces to the south, with Kolchak waiting to attack them. The message, on the whole, seems to be the result of a brain-wave, and does not contribute much to an intelligent understanding of the situation.

WHY OMSK NOTES ARE CHEAP.

FORGERS STAGGERING DEFENCE.

The hearing began on Oct. 13, in the Wakayama Chihō Saibansho of the case in which Inouye Kyo, a native of Wakayama prefecture, Yoshioka Masuzo, the Editor of the "Uraji Nippo," and another Japanese, are charged with the forgery of 10,000,000 roubles worth of the 250-roubles notes of the Omsk Government in June last. At the hearing Counsel for the defence contended that the feasibility of the present case depended upon whether the Omsk Government was internationally recognised. For the purpose of fixing the point, they asked the Court to examine as witnesses the Foreign Minister, the Vice-Foreign Minister, and the Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office. On consultation among the judges, the Court decided that Mr. Yoshioka, the Director of the Political Affairs Bureau, should be examined, the examination being entrusted to the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho.

NOTES ON MUSIC.

[BY COUNTERPOINT.]

I have heard the new Governor speak upon two or three occasions and been particularly struck by his musical voice.

His Excellency's articulation is such as to lead me to think he is the possessor of a baritone voice of no mean order; although perhaps he may not himself be aware of the fact.

It is not, however, a *sine qua non* that if a man articulates in the manner pleasing to the musical ear, he is a singer.

Take, for instance, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. In speaking, he discloses no indication of musically vocal gifts. At the same time, he possesses a fine tenor voice although perhaps of limited register.

There is a well trained band attached to H.M.S. "Hawkins."

I wonder whether the Admiral and officers will extend to us the same courtesy as did Admiral Rodgers, of the U.S.S. "Brooklyn," and allow one or two performances for the benefit of the general public?

I cannot conceive why, apparently, nothing is being done about that public band. Apart from the musical enthusiast's point of view, surely His Excellency Sir Reginald Stobbs cannot be oblivious to the moral aspect.

I have been agitating for months to get something done and my contentions were endorsed in the Address of Welcome.

Surely this matter does not require the sending out of the S.O.S. distress signal?

The Budget contains estimates for items of public services expenditure, many of which might include the inauguration of a public band. If any appointment has been made for this purpose, make it known and I will put the mute on.

There are many people in the Colony who do not realise the pleasure to be derived from out-door music. Give them a taste of the exquisite strains of the more popular operatic selections played by a band and then see the bars of the Clubs and pubs emptied.

A human being that would not revel in good renderings of selections from Wagner, Gounod, Puccini, Leoncavallo, "The Better Land" as comes solo, and, in lighter vein, perhaps a selection from "The Belle of New York," "The Geisha" and—oh! hundreds of other gems, during these wondrous sub-tropical winter evenings—well such people would not be worth the counting.

We do not want any stiff formality about the business; such as special seats reserved for the "bona fides." We want to enjoy our music walking as well as sitting—as the mood moves us.

But that is anticipating. "First catch your band!"

I have just received a post-card from my friend Podolsky who states that he has been giving as many as ten concerts in eighteen days, in the Straits Settlements and meeting with great success.

Evidently the people in the Straits Settlements show more tangible appreciation of good music than do the inhabitants of Hongkong.

Since writing these notes, H.M.S. "Hawkins" has left for the North, presumably, with her band. All the more reason for a standing public band.

PARIS SENSATION.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A CEYLON CHILD.

A Ceylon lady, well known in Neutralia, who has just returned from England, tells a most amazing story, says the *Times of Ceylon*, of an attempt which was made to kidnap her daughter under dramatic circumstances in a crowded Paris railway station.

The incident happened at the Gare St. Lazare and should prove a warning to mothers who may be intending to travel to Europe by the overland route with their children. The lady who tells the story was busy attending to her luggage at the station at the time and her little daughter—a pretty golden-haired child of 6 or 7—was by her side. Suddenly she looked down and found that the child had disappeared. For a minute or two she searched the station in vain and then, caught a glimpse of her daughter being hurried away, in the thick of a crowd of passengers who were leaving the station, by an extremely well-dressed woman. The woman was holding the child's arm tightly beneath her own and was hurrying towards the exit as fast as the density of the crowd would permit. The mother seized the child and dragged her away from the woman, who seeing that her attempt had failed, made good her escape. Overjoyed at recovering possession of her daughter, the mother was too excited to initiate a pursuit sufficiently quickly to effect a capture.

The little girl, being questioned, said the woman came up to her and, without speaking a word, took her arm and began to hurry her along at a great pace. The woman had a bottle in her hand and kept on waving it under her (the child's) nose. "It smelt very nasty," so she turned away her head. Asked why she did not cry out, the little girl said she was too frightened to do so.

The child appeared very dazed and an hour or so afterwards was violently sick.

N.Y.K. AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN KON.

The Asahi gives prominence to a report that Captain Kon, the Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, sent in his resignation on Oct. 22. The Osaka Journal interprets this as showing the wide gulf that is alleged to have been created between the management of the company and the seamen in its employ. According to the Osaka Journal, the shipping company keeps this matter secret as well as the rumoured demands by seamen, as reported but nevertheless it has reason to believe that the trouble is steadily growing. By virtue of his office, Captain Kon has hitherto been acting as intermediary between the company and the seamen. While conveying the demands of the latter to the management, he used to communicate the disposition and explanations of the Directors of the company to the claimants. It is therefore easy to see that the position of Captain Kon was no enviable one, and he was actually placed in a dilemma in many cases on account of the difficulty of reconciling the disposition of the management with the demands of the seamen over whom he was called upon to superintend. Recently, Captain Kon himself began to suspect the sincerity of the Directors' professed wish to meet the demands of the seamen and officers and was compelled to tender his resignation as a way out of the difficult position. The Asahi further tells us that the estrangement between the seamen and the management of the company can be traced as far back as the time when Japanese steamers were offered for service to the American Government during the war in return for the American iron and steel. The first cause of resentment was given to the seamen by the act of selecting old steamers by the company for this purpose in utter disregard of the men who were to man them. The result of complaints raised on this score at the time was that the company replaced these vessels with better ones. This trouble was thus temporarily settled. The shortage of seamen that was subsequently experienced in shipping circles at large had the inevitable effect of throwing a heavier strain of duty upon those who were available. It is true that the company did something to compensate them for their increased work in the shape of increased pay, etc. When the shortage of seamen became so acute as to give those actually in service no rest on the termination of a long voyage, they found the situation too much to tolerate, and proceeded to "prefer demands," as already noted in these columns, as a means of relieving their position. Seeing little prospect of the acceptance by the management of their demands, and the futility of his efforts of mediation, says the *Asahi*, the Manager of the Navigation Department, made up his mind to resign. Captain Kon himself denies that he has tendered his resignation, though, he admits the great difficulty in which he is placed by virtue of his office.

NOTICES.

The Importance of a Name.

Your would not think of buying an automobile that carried no name. Neither would a camera of unknown origin interest you.

The Name in Your Shoes is certainly of equal importance.

The name HANAN on your shoes is a definite guarantee of full value.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 Des Vaux Road. Telephone 29.

YU CHONG 盛章裕

TEA MERCHANT.

88 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

An allowance of 5% discount will be extended to the 15th November, 1919.

ON TEAS sent to England for Christmas.

THE INSPECTOR.

The correspondent of *The Times* at Berlin reports that a swindle unprecedented in criminal annals, has been perpetrated on a young lady residing at Schöneberg. A fraudulent Government meat assessor insisting on making a search in her flat for concealed meat, ordered her to produce her ready money and confiscated £2. He then said that it was necessary for him to take a blood test to see whether she had been exceeding her lawful allowance of meat. The lady proffered her arm, but the swindler insisted on her thigh, because, he said, the blood was richer there. The lady reluctantly yielded, and the swindler departed with a sample of blood and the lady's money.

WHY BUSINESS SHOULD BE RESUMED.

Due to the varied climatic and geological conditions to be found in the British Empire, writes a special correspondent in *The Times*, a considerable proportion of the labour employed in it is occupied with the production of raw materials.

If before the war the utilisation of these raw materials required the whole of the skilled labour in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and other countries, together with the enormous technical plants which skilled labour employs, then it follows at the present time, with the industries of France and Belgium temporarily crippled, with the reduced number of labourers in England working at a lesser rate of production due to coal shortage and general industrial unrest, with great factories in Germany at a standstill, with Russia in a state of chaos, that the wealth of our Empire must be seriously diminished.

It appears that the only remedy is to stimulate the consumption of our Empire's products of raw materials, food, etc., by utilising all the manufacturing plants of all countries.

Great Britain looks to France to return large sums of borrowed money with which we, in turn, can pay back America what we owe her. If Germany goes bankrupt, France will be in a very critical financial condition. In fact, it is not saying too much to state that German skilled labour and the great factories of Germany must be kept working in order to put Europe on her feet.

BRITISH PREOCCUPATION.

In many of our industries at home we are so busily engaged on home consumption, due to five years of economy, that we are neglecting our foreign markets. Either we cannot meet both the home and foreign requirements, or else our prices are too high. It is a suicidal policy to turn down foreign orders if we could fill them by purchasing goods from Germany.

It is merely because financial conditions are so bad in England, France, and Russia, all of which countries are flooded with paper currency backed by gold reserves of 10 per cent and less, that German currency has any value at all to-day outside Germany. Few people seem to realise that, unless Germany regains her export trade, she must go bankrupt. She now has no iron or metal mines worth mentioning, excepting zinc. After supplying France with the promised amount of coal under the Peace Treaty conditions and by the great economy in household consumption Germany will only have sufficient coal to operate her factories at about one-third their capacity. She certainly has valuable potash mines, but the export of potash alone will not pay the indemnities she is committed to, much less the foreign materials she must purchase from abroad for her own needs. Therefore, the only wealth Germany has is the workmanship she can put into imported raw materials, and it is only by the purchasing of iron ore from France and Sweden, and other raw materials from abroad, and the exporting of finished articles, that Germany can pay the indemnities we ask for.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

By adhering to the policy of not taking German goods and selling

them wherever we can find a market, we are

(1) Driving Germany to bankruptcy and Bolshevism;

(2) Preventing France, Belgium, and ourselves from reaping the fruits of victory, in so far as indemnities from Germany are concerned;

(3) Handicapping France from paying us back our enormous sums of money which we have lent her;

(4) Reducing the consumption of our Empire's raw materials, thereby reducing their production;

(5) Offering a tempting opportunity to the neutral nations surrounding Germany to snatch from us our foreign trade whilst we are busy with home markets and suffering from labour difficulties;

(6) Losing the shipping, insurance, and profit on the handling of millions of tons of raw materials which Germany wants, as well as the shipping and the trade of German finished articles to foreign markets, which are all badly in need of commodities manufactured in Europe;

(7) Decreasing the wealth of the world as a whole, which, as a natural corollary, must decrease our Empire's wealth;

(8) Forcing up the price of living at home to an unbearable extent;

(9) Decreasing our chance of holding our world markets against America.

If we concentrate in our own hands as much of Germany's export trade as possible, either by using their finished articles for our own needs and exporting our own to foreign markets, or re-exporting German goods, we can then, when the world's demands decrease at any period, hold Germany's commodities in check by import restrictions and stimulate our own industries with the foreign trade which we have captured with German manufactured goods.

If the consumption of our Empire's products falls off, due to the world and consumption of some 80 millions of our most intensive consumers being throttled, then our Empire's demands for manufactured articles must also decline and our wealth be reduced. Instead of making use of all the machinery and skilled labour available to bring down the cost of commodities which add to the luxury in which the average man can live and decreasing as quick as possible the taxation we are burdened with, we must content ourselves with the alternative policy of saving and, as it were, wearing our shirts until they fall off our backs. Unfortunately Labour looks at the results of its work in terms of our medium of exchange, L.S.D., and not always at what eventually results from it, work in the way of food, clothing and commodities which add to the luxuries of life.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 5th. 12h. 15m. - No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations. It is probably highest over N. China.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 13.53 inches against an average of 30.76 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on November 5th.

1.-Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds; moderate; fair.

2.-Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER 5, 1919. - a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
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